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United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

During the reporting period, from July 2002 to June 2003, the Centre continued to implement activities in the African region in four main areas: support for peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa; disarmament and arms control; information, research and publication; and advocacy and resource mobilization.

The Centre also initiated activities in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and Member States to promote effective implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons; as well as subregional arrangements, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, and the Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the Southern African Development Community Region.

The Centre continued to promote cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in Africa, including the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community, the Economic Community of Central African States, as well as with relevant civil society organizations and research institutions.

During the period under review, the Centre continued to experience considerable financial difficulties which did not allow it to operate at an optimum level and continuously weakened its staffing and institutional base.

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II. Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 57/91 of 22 November 2002, by which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa for better achievements and results and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution. The report covers the period from July 2002 to June 2003. A financial statement on the status of the Trust Fund for the Centre covering the year 2002 appears in annex I. Annex II to the report contains an outline of the planned activities of the Centre for which funding is invited from interested donor countries and organizations.

II. Functioning of the Centre

2. The Centre was established in 1986 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985. Its headquarters are located in Lomé. The Centre functions within the framework of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which ensures its supervision and acts as the focal point for coordinating the inputs of the pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system.

3. Since the appointment of the Director of the Centre by the Secretary-General on 1 December 1998, in compliance with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/220, the Centre has continued its vigorous efforts in fund-raising to allow the revitalization of its programme of activities. Notwithstanding these efforts, the Centre's capacity to deliver on its programme of work and to respond to the numerous and ever-increasing requests by Member States of the African region remains limited owing to the acute insufficiency of human, material and financial resources.

4. The programme of work of the Centre, endorsed by the Group of African States of the United Nations on 1 February 1999, continued to be implemented in the following main areas: support for peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa; practical disarmament and arms control; information, research and publication; and advocacy and resource mobilization. The Director of the Centre kept the African Group apprised of the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in the execution of the programme. In October 2002, he briefed the Group on the status of implementation of the activities contained in the four priority areas listed above.

III. Objectives and activities of the Centre

5. The Centre continued to carry out its mandate, as contained in resolution 40/151 G, according to which it will provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States in the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity — now the African Union — and will coordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

6. During the period under review, the Centre carried out a number of activities in the above-mentioned four areas, which were endorsed by the Group of African States.

A. Support for peace processes and peace initiatives in Africa

7. The Centre continued to contribute to efforts in peace initiatives and peace processes in Africa and provided substantive support to such efforts aimed at strengthening measures and institutions in this area.

Training "Messengers of Peace" from Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

8. The Centre provided substantive support and technical expertise to the United Nations Country Team in Zambia for the advancement of the values of peace mirroring the efforts of the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarksjöld in the area of peace and security. This has involved, for the past two years, the training of "Messengers of Peace", the establishment of a Zambian-based international fellowship programme to support the peace initiative, the elaboration of a project document for the institutionalization of a university chair in the universities of Lusaka in Zambia and Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the fund-raising for the materialization and sustainment of the peace ideals. The first training session for the Messengers of Peace took place in Mindolo, Zambia, from 18 to 30 September 2002. In addition, the Centre hosted one fellow from the Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation within the framework of the fellowship programme for a period of three months in 2003.

Consultation on training for peace in West Africa

9. The Centre organized a one-day consultation on the theme "Training for peace in West Africa" in Accra on 7 October 2002 in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS, the Government of Ghana, the Accra-based Centre for Democratic Development and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre. The participants were mainly ECOWAS plenipotentiaries accredited to Accra, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Ghanaian Parliament and representatives of civil society organizations from West Africa. Funded by the Government of Norway, the consultation sought ways of strengthening the capacities of West African institutions to respond more efficiently and professionally to humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations in the subregion. It identified areas of strengths and weaknesses of States members of the Economic Community of West African States in enhancing their capacity for effective participation in regional and subregional peace operations. Capacity-building workshops, focusing on ECOWAS weaknesses in peace operations, are in the process of being organized.

Support to ECOWAS on Côte d'Ivoire

10. At the request of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, and in consultation with the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Centre participated in an exploratory mission to Côte d'Ivoire from 14 to 16 August 2002. The objective of the mission, undertaken prior to the outbreak of the crisis in Côte

d'Ivoire, was to determine United Nations assistance, as requested by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, in its efforts to carry out effective demobilization and the consolidation of peace and security in the country through a weapons collection programme and the harmonization of relations between political and military authorities. The Centre provided assistance to the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS, which serviced the ECOWAS Contact Group in charge of conducting negotiations between the rebels and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, under the auspices of the President of Togo, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Partnerships with Europe on building defence and security in Africa

11. The Centre participated in a colloquium entitled "Security and defence in sub-Saharan Africa: what partnership with Europe", held in Bamako from 28 to 30 November 2002, which was organized by the Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS-France). The Government of Mali welcomed the outcome of the colloquium in relation to the joint organization by IRIS and the Centre of an annual African-European consultation on security and defence, and offered Bamako as the permanent venue of the consultations. It pledged a financial contribution to the Centre in the amount of US$ 10,000.

Conference on African culture and peace

12. The Centre, in collaboration with the Lions Clubs International — Lomé, organized a one-day conference on 24 January 2003 on "Rethinking African culture for the promotion of sustainable peace and security on the continent". The conference, which brought together representatives from the diplomatic corps, international organizations, research institutes and civil society organizations in Lomé, reviewed the linkages between culture and the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa. It suggested that relevant aspects of African cultural heritage should be taken into account in the formulation of peace processes and conflict resolution mechanisms in Africa.

Support for security sector reform

13. The Centre participated in the International Security Forum held in Zurich, Switzerland, from 14 to 16 October 2002. The Forum was organized by the Centre for Security Studies and Conflict Research in cooperation with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). It offered an opportunity for the Centre to discuss with the Swiss authorities and officials of the Geneva-based "Small Arms Survey" the need to continue the research carried out under the Regional Centre's project "Routes and caches of weapons in Africa" — the first phase of which was funded by Switzerland — as well as the project on building the capacity of armed and security forces in the control of small arms (Clearing House Project) — the first phase of which was implemented in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa and financed by Switzerland. The Centre and the "Small Arms Survey" also discussed the need to share information and publications and to build partnerships in conducting research into small arms issues in Africa.

14. On 18 October 2002, the Centre participated in and presented its African Security and Defence Sector Reform Programme to a DCAF workshop entitled "DCAF's role in African security sector reform". The workshop presented an

opportunity to reaffirm the partnership between DCAF and the Centre in this area and to identify priority areas of joint action.

15. In response to the request of the Government of Niger for support in the area of security sector reform, discussions are under way among the Government of Niger, the Centre and DCAF to organize a series of comprehensive sensitization campaigns in Niger on the role and functions of the military institutions in a democratic society.

Working visit of a group of military students

16. In February 2003, the Centre received a group of 10 military students from Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic and Togo in their third year of training in the Togolese military academy, as a way of raising greater awareness among African military institutions and academics about the Centre's role in peace and security and encouraging the inclusion of peace education in military academy curricula. The objective of their visit was to learn about the activities of the Centre in general and, in particular, the continent-wide civil-military relations programme which the Centre launched in 2001.

Developing a framework for early response for Africa

17. The Centre, within the collaborative framework it had established with the African Strategic and Peace Research Group (AFSTRAG), provided support for the organization in Minna, Nigeria, of a round table on "Multi-track approaches to early response to crises in Africa", from 27 February to 2 March 2003.

18. The round table formulated an early warning and early response system integrating two components, a governmental or inter-State component named "track 1", and a civil society component named "track 2". Under this system, civil society organizations will collaborate with subregional organizations and the African Union in gathering and analysing information for early warning and early response in Africa.

19. As a follow-up to the round table, AFSTRAG and the Centre are elaborating, with contributions of the African Union and the secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, a draft project document on an African Union/civil society organization multi-track approach to the African Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) System for fund-raising purposes.

Finalization of the curriculum for the professional diploma in peace and sustainable development

20. At the invitation of AFSTRAG, the Centre participated, in Minna, from 11 to 15 April 2003, in the planning committee meeting of the Centre for Peace and Development (CESDES) of the Niger State College of Education. The purpose of the meeting was to finalize the curriculum for the professional diploma in peace and sustainable development of CESDES and to determine the courses to be given when the programme commences in September 2003. Discussions focused on the following main issues: (i) review of the curriculum; (ii) admission policy; (iii) funding; (iv) management structure; and (v) technical assistance. The Centre was requested to provide CESDES with modules for the following courses: Introduction to peace education; French for peace and development; Peace education

(specialization course); and Fundamentals of peace-building. The Centre was also requested to be part of the Governing Board of CESDES and to coordinate the technical assistance of the United Nations system to CESDES.

B. Disarmament and arms control

21. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to hold consultations and maintained correspondence with Member States of the Africa region with a view to promoting the signing, ratification and full compliance with multilateral disarmament instruments in the region. Emphasis was placed on the Pelindaba Treaty on the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Africa, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as on regional and subregional arms control measures.

22. The Centre also continued to work with Member States, regional and subregional organizations as well as civil society organizations in the promotion of international, regional and national measures and arrangements in the area of small arms and light weapons control.

23. In this regard, the following major activities were carried out:

Cooperation with the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA)

24. In an attempt to address the issue of proliferation of small arms in the Central African subregion, the Centre launched in 2000 a three-country programme in Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic to establish the magnitude and scope of the proliferation and to set up practical weapons collection programmes at the border areas of those countries.

25. As a follow-up to this initiative, discussions between BONUCA and the Centre were held in July 2002 on areas of possible cooperation in the implementation of a programme on small arms and light weapons in the Central African Republic. The discussions focused on the possibility of merging two weapons-for-development programmes, one developed by BONUCA and the other by the Centre, and forming a partnership to implement a subregional weapons collection and destruction programme that covers the Central African Republic, Chad and the Congo. Discussions on the feasibility of the project are being finalized in the light of the political changes in some of the concerned States and taking into account the role of other stakeholders in practical disarmament efforts in those countries.

Fact-finding mission to Sao Tome and Principe

26. At the request of the Government of Sao Tome and Principe and with the support of the United Nations Country Team in Sao Tome and Principe, the Centre participated in a two-week fact-finding mission to the country from 22 September to

4 October 2002, with a view to determining ways and means of collecting small arms illegally held by the civilian population. The mission was also to advise the Government on ways of disposing of, inter alia, explosives and some obsolete weapons.

27. The mission concluded with a number of recommendations, including:

- The necessity of undertaking urgent action for the destruction of some 30 tons of expired naval mines and explosives which represent a real danger for the security of the population and the storage area
- The necessity for the Government to take measures to recover arms illegally held by the population
- The creation of an appropriate judicial law governing the detention, bearing and use of firearms
- The training of security and police forces in the area of stock management and security and control of firearms
- The collection and destruction of illicit arms in circulation

28. On the basis of the report and recommendations of the mission, the Centre has drawn up a proposed plan of action for which financial support is currently being sought.

Workshop on practical disarmament and human security in Central Africa

29. The Centre participated in and provided organizational support to a meeting, held in Yaoundé from 19 to 23 November 2002, on developing a project entitled "Practical disarmament and human security in Central Africa". The meeting was organized by AFSTRAG in collaboration with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). The objectives of the meeting were: (i) to analyse the situation of practical disarmament in the subregion; (ii) to draw up a programme of activities to support ECCAS in promoting practical disarmament and human security; and (iii) to determine the role that civil society organizations should play in such activities.

Data-collection mission to the Mano River Union

30. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa through its Subregional Development Centre for West Africa based in Niamey and with the consent of the Governments concerned, the Centre participated in a data-collection mission to the Mano River Union countries of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a period of three weeks in the course of September and October 2002. The mission gathered information and data likely to improve understanding of the magnitude and scope of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons on the common borders of the three Mano River Union countries and elaborated on a project document which identified practical ways and activities to stem illicit weapons flows, consolidate peace and security in the three countries, as well as to promote arms control and practical disarmament.

Small arms destruction programme in Togo

31. The Centre assisted the Government of Togo in the destruction, on 14 February 2003, of over 600,000 rounds of ammunition seized from gunrunners at border spots along the common Togo-Ghana border. The destruction was part of Togo's efforts to implement the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons. The destruction ceremony was attended, among others, by members of Togo's National Commission for the Fight Against the Illicit Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, the media, civil society organizations and senior government and military officials.

Contribution to the elaboration of a programme of activities for the Central African subregion

32. Within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the Centre contributed to the elaboration of a working document on priority areas for the implementation of the Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons in the Central African subregion. The document was reviewed and adopted by the Advisory Committee at a seminar held in Brazzaville from 12 to14 May 2003. It constituted a key document on a common Central African subregional approach to the implementation of the Programme of Action.

C. Information, research and publication

African Disarmament Forum

33. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to convene the African Disarmament Forum launched in 2001, a monthly informal event of exchange of views among members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations, the research community and representatives of civil society organizations on questions related to peace, security, disarmament and development in Africa. The following topics were discussed, based on papers presented by guest speakers:

- Terrorism and the proliferation of arms in Africa
- Regional integration: a factor for peace and security in Africa
- Towards an African peace-keeping force: the RECAMP concept
- Child soldiers and political violence in Africa: case studies of the Congo and of Sierra Leone.

Publications

34. The Centre continued to publish its newsletter, the *African Peace Bulletin*, a quarterly publication on peace, security and disarmament in Africa. Two special issues were published in October 2002 and in April 2003 focusing on the conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire and in the Central African Republic. The proceedings of the 2001-2002 African Disarmament Forum, the information leaflet on the Centre and the reports of the 2001 Fellowship Programme on Peace, Disarmament and Security in Africa were finalized and are being published.

Production of a compact disc

35. Following the October 2001 concert dedicated to combating small arms and light weapons proliferation in Africa, in which more than two dozen Togolese musicians, songwriters and singers participated, the Centre was involved throughout 2002 in editing and working with the major songwriters, musicians and musical professionals for the production of a musical album entitled "Disarm Africa". During January 2003, the Centre finalized the work on the album, which would be produced as a compact disc containing 10 titles. The disc was available for worldwide dissemination at the end of June 2003 and launched during the First Biennial Meeting of States on the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in July 2003.

D. Cooperation with regional organizations and civil society

Strengthening cooperation with the African Union

36. The African Union and the Centre held discussions on mechanisms for furthering the review of the draft Code of Conduct for the armed and security forces in Africa, adopted at a workshop sponsored by the Union and the Centre in Lomé in May 2002. Among the issues discussed were technical support of the Centre to the African Union in the implementation of small arms and light weapons agreements and measures in Africa, and the Centre's proposal for the establishment of a Group of Friends of the Centre in the framework of the Union, which had been discussed at the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government in Durban, South Africa, in July 2002. Issues related to the Union's contribution to consolidating the Centre's institutional base were also discussed.

Building partnership with civil society organizations

37. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to foster working relations with civil society organizations working in the area of peace, disarmament and security in Africa. In this connection, consultations were held with AFSTRAG in August 2002 regarding such issues of common interest to the Centre and the Research Group as the training of teachers in peace education in Nigeria with a view to introducing the subject of peace in the curricula of primary and secondary schools and the possibility of collaborating with both AFSTRAG and ISS in launching a small arms control initiative in the Central African subregion. The Centre and AFSTRAG also discussed the idea of establishing a Group of Friends of the Centre and of financial support of the Government of Nigeria for the Centre.

38. The Centre continued to provide technical advice to the West African Action Network on Small Arms (WAANSA). In collaboration with the Oxfam Great Britain Regional Bureau for West Africa, it formulated a project proposal on capacity-building for West African civil society organizations in the area of disarmament. The Centre's partnership with the Bonn International Centre for Conversion, ISS and DCAF was strengthened in the areas of small arms management in Africa and security sector reform.

IV. Staffing, financing and administration

39. During the reporting period, persistent financial problems prevented the Centre from operating at full scale to implement its work programme. While some limited funds were pledged for the execution of a number of projects, the functioning of the Centre continued to be hampered by insufficient resources to cover the operational costs. The Centre therefore continued to operate with a skeleton staff comprising, in addition to the Director, an associate expert sponsored by the Government of Belgium and locally recruited temporary General Service personnel.

40. The Centre benefited, for the second year, from the 2002-2003 Youth International Internship Programme of the Government of Canada, which provided the Centre with one intern for a period of six months, from September 2002 to February 2003. Selected by Project Ploughshares, a Canadian non-governmental organization specializing in the promotion of disarmament, demilitarization and the peaceful resolution of political conflict, the intern assisted the Centre in its project on Disarmament in African conflict situations.

41. During the period under review, the Director of the Centre undertook several fund-raising missions within and outside Africa with a view to strengthening the financial, staffing and operational base of the Centre. In this connection, visits to and contacts with a number of countries and institutions were made, including Algeria, Austria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Germany, Ghana, Mali, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the African Commission and DCAF. An exchange of letters forming part of the Host Country Agreement with the Government of Togo, which relates to its financial contribution to the Centre and full compliance with the provisions of the Host Country Agreement, was concluded with the Togolese authorities.

42. Following a review of the Centre's project, entitled "Small arms transparency and control regime in Africa (SATCRA)" and an assessment of the Centre's operational capacity at a visit on 11 September 2002 by officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Finland, the Government of Finland pledged a financial contribution to the Centre in the amount of about €504,000.

43. During the period under review, voluntary contributions in the amount of $56,000 were received. The Secretary-General wishes to express his gratitude to the Governments of Austria, Norway and Sweden for their generous support, and to the Government of Togo, the host country, for its overall support of the Centre. Contributions to the Trust Fund are awaited from France and Mali. The status of the Trust Fund for the Centre for the year 2002 appears in annex I to the present report.

44. Furthermore, the Centre received $42,100 from the Disarmament Information Programme in 2002 and $100,000 from the Global and Regional Disarmament Trust Fund in 2003 in support of activities in the areas of outreach and small arms and light weapons, respectively.

V. Conclusions and observations

45. **During the reporting period, the Centre received an increasing number of requests from Member States in the Africa region for substantive support to several peace initiatives and conflict resolution activities. It continued to promote the implementation of multilateral legal instruments in the area of disarmament and of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects. The Centre also continued to consolidate working relations with the African Union, regional organizations, as well as civil society organizations in the field of peace, disarmament and security in Africa.**

46. **Despite continued intensive fund-raising efforts, very limited financial contributions were made to the Centre in support of its operations. The continued financial difficulties faced by the Centre have impaired its ability to realize its full potential and to fulfil its mandate adequately. The Secretary-General therefore reiterates his appeal to Member States and organizations to make contributions to the Centre in order to enable it fully to fulfil its mandate in the African region, where challenges to peace and disarmament continue to grow in alarming proportions.**

Annex I

Status of the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa for the year 2002

	United States dollars
Fund balance, 31 December 2001	84 580
Income, 1 January-31 December 2002	
Voluntary contributions*	134 147
Interest income	7 316
Other/miscellaneous income	14 521
Subtotal	**155 984**
Expenditures 1 January-31 December 2002	151 277
Fund balance, 31 December 2002	**89 287**

Note: This information is based on the financial statement for the period 1 January to 31 December 2002. During the period from 1 January to 30 June 2003, additional contributions totalling $10,025 were received from Austria ($10,000) and Norway ($25).

* In 2002, from Belgium ($10,666), France ($67,506), Norway ($24,975), Sweden ($21,000) and the Organization of African Unity (African Union) ($10,000).

Annex II

Planned activities of the Centre for which funding is sought

Project I

Title of project	Promotion of civil-military relations in Africa: a factor of peace and security
Purpose	Consolidation of the role of the military in the democratic process
	Adoption of a continent-wide code of conduct for armed forces and security forces in Africa
	Promotion of durable peace and security through harmonious civilian-military relationships
Location	Project conceptualization and design: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Lomé
	Project implementation: several African States
Duration	Two years
Number of participants	Two participants from each of the 50 African countries members of the Organization of African Unity (African Union)

Cost estimates

(United States dollars)

Project staff (three staff, two years)	223 600
Travel and conference costs (five days, 100 participants)	223 250
National project implementation in 10 pilot countries	45 000
Project operating costs	36 000
Publication and distribution of the code of conduct	21 750
Total	**549 600**

Project II

Title of project	Capacity-building in small arms control for security and other law enforcement officials in the southern African subregion, member States of the Southern African Development Community
Purpose	To strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and other security officials in the southern African subregion by providing them with modern techniques and tools for small arms control
Location	The first phase will be a curriculum formulation meeting in Lomé, headquarters of the Regional Centre
	The second phase will be a training-of-trainers workshop in Windhoek
Duration	Six months
Number of participants	55 from the subregion
	12 resource persons
	1 Project Coordinator

Cost estimates

(United States dollars)

Curriculum formulation workshop (three days, 12 experts), bringing together 12 experts from the subregion to reflect on and adopt elements compiled by the Regional Centre for a training curriculum	22 520
Project Coordinator for the training-of-trainers programme (five months)	8 000
Training-of-trainers workshop (two weeks, 50 participants, 12 trainers)	215 550
Total	**246 070**

Project III

Title of project	Capacity-building of focal points in the framework of the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa
Partnership	The Nairobi secretariat and relevant non-governmental organizations active in the field
Purpose	Strengthening, and helping to establish, where they do not yet exist, the focal point institutions charged with the responsibility of implementing the Nairobi Declaration at the national level in the signatory States
Location	Project implementation: the 10 States signatories to the Nairobi Declaration (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda)
Duration	Ten weeks
Number of participants	Ten participants from the 10 States signatories to the Nairobi Declaration

Cost estimates

(United States dollars)

Project design and operation (includes one Project Coordinator, four months)	9 900
Publication of teaching manuals	15 750
National workshops (includes travel of two resource persons, Project Coordinator and two staff members, and conference and operating costs)	77 000
Total	**102 650**